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Brownian diffusion vary widely for different activators. On the one hand, the frequency of collisions of microaggregates with other microaggregates or single platelets is crucial for macroaggregate formation. On the other hand, it is important that a collision is "successful", a part being played in turn by the state of activation, the charge condition, the size and number of the pseudopodia and many other parameters. Since the progress of activation brought about by the activators, also called agonists hereinafter, varies widely, it is understandable why in particular the result of macroaggregate formation varies widely, after stopping the stirrer, with the various agonists. The state or activation at the instant when the stirring is stopped is certainly an important parameter for the extent of the reaction proceeding thereafter.

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please cancel claims 1-17 without prejudice, and enter new claims 18-44 as follows:

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18. A method of measuring the aggregation of blood platelets, comprising:
- a) obtaining a sample;
  - b) adding reaction mixture ingredients to the sample thereby creating a reaction mixture;
  - c) mixing the reaction mixture in a first reaction phase; and
  - d) mixing the reaction mixture less vigorously or not at all in a second reaction phase and measuring the aggregation of blood platelets.
19. The method of claim 18, wherein the mixing is accomplished by stirring, shaking, vibrating, or ultrasound.